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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

In reference to the admission of California and the

subject of Slavery.

Made in Committee of the Whole, June 6, 1850

Mr. Chairman: I have not made an effort to

Mr. DICKEY said :

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, 1850.

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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BT MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH

BOOK THIRD. III.

MARGARET. Tie dawn-within a surtained room Filled to faintness with perfume, A lady lies at point of doom

Tis morn-a child hath seen the light But for the lady, fair and bright, She sorrows in a rayless night.

Several months passed away, and winter gave place to spring. Again the scenery in the neighborhood of Mont Crystal bloomed out in the perfect glory of beauty. Again the Isle of Rays seemed a terrestrial paradise. But still Louise

faded in the light of Mont Crystal—still Louis reserved manner; and, in reply to their inquiries concerning Louise, they were told that Mrs. Stuwithered in the sunshine of the Isle of Raysithered in the sunshine of the land young proplet on Corden was still too weak to respin stations, fondly attached to each other, placing implicit faith in each other, united by the holiest tie, as implacable will of one determined woman? The neighborhood had exhausted conjecture as to the cause of the separation. Some said that Mrs. Armstrong was incensed at the marriage of the General; some said that a prior attachment had been discovered to have existed between Louis and Susan Somerville; some thought it was from a dissatisfaction about the settlement of the property. As usual, there were a few grains of truth mixed up with much falsehood. At last, however, the facts of the case crept out, and it was gene-

both arraigned and judged with great severity, and as I think with gross injustice. The full force of public reprobation fell most heavily of all upon Louise. In this she was cruelly wronged No one considered her extreme youth, (barely sixteen years,) her natural weakness of will and gentleness of temper, and the almost omnipotent "Where is your mother, Louise?" ducation, taught as she had been filial obedience as a religion, ready as she was to sacrifice to

red these things but Louis Stuart-Gordon who for her peace denied himself the society o his wife, refrained from opposing the influence of Mrs. Armstrong or importuning Louise - thus exposing himself to the animadversions of a neighborhood incapable of understanding his motives of action. I have heard Louis called weak, timid. Nothing could be more stupid or unjust than fine susceptibilities, of warm temperament, Louis Stuart-Gordon yet suffered this long estrange-

delicacy of organization, through which she would have perished in any violent conflict. No one

ment from a young and lovely wife, to whom he was fondly attached, and braved the scorn of society rather than give her pain by a conflict with her unscrupulous mother. Louis was brave to defy and strong to endure suffering in his own timid, except in giving pain or causing misery to others. No! I have always wished to vindicate the motives of Louis, whose levely character

Four months had passed away since the ball of the Prince's school. Every letter written from the Isle of Rays to Mont Crystal had been cast into the fire without being read. As has been said, Louis had at last ceased to importune them with letters. Many times indeed poor Louise had

rebelled, as on the evening of the ball; but it was always under nervous excitement, which, subs ding, left her weaker and more enslaved than before. They were mere spasms of courage and resolution, ending in apathy-abortive struggles

of her feeble will, always to be repented of and

seventeen years old, became the mother of a little eyes, and strong lungs-who persisted in living, lespite all Mrs. Armstrong's diabolical machina tions to the contrary. Let us be exactly just. Under existing circumstances, the expected ma-ternity of her daughter had been a source of great grief and mortification to Mrs. Armstrong - so much so that the fact had been kept a profound secret in the neighborhood, up to the very day wished to smother it. By a law of nature, acting unexpectedly upon a heart like hers, she felt the appeal of this helpless and beautiful being, (young babies are all beautiful, male opinion to the contrary notwithstanding,) and Mrs. Armstrong was surprised to find in her own heart a possibility of loving this child. This sentiment, its father, only gave additional force to her jealousy of Louis, as she wondered whether he might not wish to deprive her of the care of the babe. The reader has already seen that the maternal nstincts were strong as they were selfish in

"A boon, mamma, a boon!" cried Louise, a few moments after the birth of her child, still pale and palpitating with her recent agony; "a boon, a

ouise was about to make some request of which ouis Stuart-Gordon might be the object.

" This, mamma; that I may name this little girl

"Certainly, Louise; certainly, my daughter that is the one thing with which I will not inter-fere—a mother's control over her own child," said the astute woman, adding mentally, "she cannot name her Louis, or Henry Cartwright; she will not call her Britannis, and any other name is

As much as you are mine, Louise; remember hat. The tie bergeen a mother and child is a

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh | chain to which all other ties are shreds of cobwebth, you must know it now, Louise." "I do think so, indeed, mother; and yet "-

"There, you have talked enough, Louise; no nother word-not one, my daughter! you must sleep now." And nipping the threatened controversy in the bud, Mrs. Armstrong drew the em-broidered curtains, and retired from the bed-side.

For the next three days, carriages are coming and going to and from Mont Crystal. Although the county people severely censured the conduct of the mother and daughter, and although they had entered into a sort of tacit conspiracy to mortify them at the ball, yet few of the county ladies could resist the attraction of the new-born baby, the heiress of two such vast estates as Mont Crystal and the Isle of Rays, or the temptation of calling upon the childlike matter. Ther marriage had been such a splendid triumph as to dazzle the county-her separation so sudden and unaccountable as to shock and stun the neighborhood. Now a babe was unexpectedly born. The Doctor had spread the news. Doctors are great gossips; that is one of their methods of curing, especially hypo-chondriacs. Now a babe was born! Who would have thought it?—she was so young—it was kept so close. In fine, the county ladies wished to see how Louise looked, and how Mrs. Armstrong deported herself under all these circumstances; and so for three or four days carriages stood before the gates of Mont Crystal. Like all secluded people, they wanted a spectacle-a scene; but in this they were disappointed. "Not at home," "Particularly engaged," were the words with which the majority of the visiters were received. A few privileged individuals were admitted to the drawing room, and received by Mrs. Armstrong. But even with these she maintained a cold and

Some certainly sympathized with the youthful mother, and called to see her from a better motive they had been, were still kept separated by the implacable will of one determined woman? The was no more favorable than that of less deserving

It was about a week from the day of her ac conchement that Louise was sitting, propped up with pillows, in a delicate lace cap and a rose-colored wrapper, near one of the front windows of her chamber. It was the same large, airy front chamber called the summer room, and was furnished with the same white draperies. The window near which Louise sat was closed, and the muslin curtains were drawn; and near the easy chair of Louise stood the crib of her baby, all draped with white. The young mother's atten-tion was divided between the crib and a little rally known that this state of affairs existed by spy-glass she held in her hand, and with which, the simple will of the mother-in-law; and then the whole party on both sides was condemned by public sentiment; for although the weight of public consure fell heaviest upon Mrs. Armstrong lic censure fell heaviest upon Mrs. Armstrong and her daughter, yet the family at the Isle of Rays did not escape the charge of weakness. I have often heard the conduct of Louise and Louis kissed her with affection. Louise received Susan

not been to Mont Crystal before since my return.

Why was that, Suma ?"

"My love, I might return the charge and the question. You have not been at the Crags."

"Ah, Susan, I am not my own mistress! Besides, I have been so unhappy, dear Susan!"

"I know it, my poor girl—I know it; and I should have come to you, but that I have been very ill, and my illness left me very feeble; and I have no horse now, Louise, and the ten miles I have no horse now, Louise, and the ten miles between the Crags and Mont Crystal is too long a walk for me. This is the first time I have at-

"Yes, my love."

"And you, too, have had troubles, severe sorrows, that you do not speak of, dear and generous Susan—strong and courageous Susan!"

As in tacit contradiction of her thoughts, Susan

As in tacit contradiction of her thoughts, Sustumed a shade paler, and trembled slightly.

"And Anna is dead, Susan?"

Susan bowed her head in reply.

"And poor old George and Harriet, Susan

"Better than they bore her life, or rather the "Are they cheerful, then?"

"At last—yes, an old couple like them, married in early youth, living nearly half a century together, become all in all to each other—but, Louise, you are weeping. Do not weep, Louise," said Susan, pressing her arms around her and "No matter! Do not mind my tears. There

they are gone. Tell me about Zoe. She was somehow mixed up in all that dreadful business? Zoe is not a mulatto, never was a slave. Brighty knows that! so does Gertrude and Bruus; and they all visit her and receive her freely

"Then why do they not prove it—why do they not establish it—why do they not punish those who have belied and persecuted her?"

"Alas, you do not know what you say, child! She has been under the strongest circumstantial evidence adjudged to be a slave, and has been sold, bought, and enfranchised, as such. We know better from conviction, but we have no

"And Brutus, then, cannot marry her?" with all the allection that is in your near for her—she has a claim upon you and upon me. And, Louise, my love, another favor—keep what I have said about Zoe confined to your own bosom." "I have no secrets from mother," replied Lou-

and then her countenance cleared off as she said to herself—"It is well I told her no more."

"Who is Zoe, then, Susan?"

"My dear Louise, I have told you enough to

teacher is. The dreadful shock drove him mad for a while, but his madness subsided into a hap-

teacher is. The dreadful shock drove him mad for a while, but his madness subsided into a happy dotage."

"The schoolmaster is dead."

"Dead! dead! He, too! Alas! every one can die but me! The maiden and the old man! Every one but me! Why cannot I die?" exclaimed Louise, as her pallid features contracted violently, and relaxed as she burst into tears.

This was one of the spasmodic fits of grief to which she had been subject of late.

Susan Somerville had started, looked at her in surprise; then, rising, she took the sleeping babe from the orib, and laid it on her lap. The child awakened, opened its eyes, and looked up. In a moment, the quick emotions of her childish mother changed. Wiping her eyes, she looked down at the babe with a new realization of possession and consolation. She looked in silence a long time, seeming quite lost in the contemplation of her treasure, while Susan stood bending over them and half embracing her. At last, taking the hand of Susan Somerville, without lifting her eyes from the babe, she asked—

"What do you think of my baby, Susan?"

"She is a fine, strong, hearty child."

"But whom does she resemble?"

"Not you, Louise, and not Louis. The form of her head, nock, and jaws, express the sign of great strength and determination. She will resemble General Stuart-Gordon and Mrs. Armstrong," replied Sysan, looking with great interest on the babe. "What are you going to call her?"

"Margaret, after the idolized mother of Louis.

"Yes, with me," replied Susan, calmly. "You know I always was his friend. I am so still. He needs me in his sorrow, and I will not fail him!" Louise pressed her hand, and said—" But peo-SPEECH OF HON. JESSE C. DICKEY. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ple are so censorious, dear Susan; and under all

"The world will make no mistakes about me, answered Susan, with a gentle dignity.

Louise raised her eyes to that pale but angelic countenance, and acquiesced from her profoundest

"Since you have named Louis, will you permit me to ask you some questions about him?"
"Yes, yes; oh, yes! Heaven bless you for coming, since you may be said to come from Louis.

"Have you ever received any letters from Lou-

" Not one." "Yet he wrote to you many, many times, until he abandoned it in despair of getting an answer! Have you never written to him?"

"Oh, yes; many, many letters"
"Yet he never received one! It is plain, Louise, that all your letters have been intercepted."
"Oh! who could have been so cruel?"
"It is not for me to say, Louise; it is a dreadful thing. Let Providence reveal it in his own time and method!"

"Oh! Susan, I am so glad you are here to tell me this! God bless you for coming! Come again, Susan! come often! and since you see Louis, tell him, Susan, that I love him still, and always—that I pray for him day and night—that I thank him devoutly for his forbearance towards my mother—that I admire him more than ever—that I would die for him—but that I cannot break my mether's heart or dare her curse! Tell him as a state has occasioned a strong desire and apparent determination, on the part of the Representatives of the South, to have settled, at the same time, and definitely and forever, some air, ather questions involving the institution of all the subject to which I refer is the admission of California into this Confederacy, with a provision in her Constitution prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude.

The application of California into this Confederacy, with a provision in her Constitution prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude.

The application of California into this Confederacy, with a provision in her Constitution prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude.

The application of California for admission into the Union as a State has occasioned a strong desire and apparent determination, on the part of the Representatives of the South, to have settled, at the same time, and definitely and forever, some my mother's heart, or dare her curse! Tell him I have named my child after his mother. Tell him that I love this child more than life. Yet,

your strange education and the natural and good qualities of your heart. Yes, Louise! that is an internal conflict worse than the controversy between your mother and your husband's family; sion, has long been proverbial. Mild and truthand it is a suffering from which even the angelic goodness of your Louis cannot save you! You are not doing well. Louise, and your heart tells over expressed a willingness that slavery should you so, for you call yourself 'weak and unworthy!' Resolve—return to Louis. I will bear any message to him! I will bring him here to-mor-

" No! no! no! no! not for a thousand worlds!" exclaimed the imbecile girl, turning very pale. "Do you know my mother, that you propose that? Oh! the scene would be frightful! I can bear anything else—but I cannot dure a mother's

Louise suddenly started, and suppressed a scream—Mrs. Armstrong stood before them! She had entered unperceived, while they were absorbed in conversation. Susan Somerville arose and curtesied, without offering her hand, or re-

and curtesied, without offering her hand, or reseating herself. Mrs. Armstrong bowed coldly,
and then addressing herself to Louise, asked her
how long she had been sitting up?

"Nearly two hours, but I am not tired, mamma!" pleaded the daughter.

"Nevertheless, you must lie down!" decided
the lady, lifting the babe from her lap, and replacing it in the crib. "Miss Somerville, I am
sure will excuse us."

sure, will excuse ua."
"I am about to take my leave, madam," replied

"Mother, Susan walked here," said Louise.

"Then, Miss Somerville, you must either give us the pleasure of your company all night, or permit me to send you home in the carriage," said Mrs. Armstrong, who, with all her deviltries, was a Virginian lady still; and, as such, a loyal observer of all the laws of hospitality.

Miss Somerville thanked Mrs. Armstrong, but informed her that she was engaged to spend the afternoon and night at the Dovecote, with Zoe. Susan then embraced Louise, and took her leave. Mrs. Armstrong had apparently forgotten her intention of putting Louise to bed, for she wheeled an easy chair close to the crib near her daugh. ed an easy chair close to the crib near her daugh-

ed an easy chair close to the crib near her daughter, and sat down, saying—
"I am constrained to declare, that Miss Susan Somerville is far too independent for her sex and years! To think of her openly visiting the Dovecote! If she continues to do that, the doors of Mont Crystal shall be closed against her?"
"Oh! but mamma," said Louise, "Zoe is not what she has been represented to be. Susan, and the Lions, and even Brighty, have found out something—a conspiracy, they say—but Susan

something—a conspiracy, they say—but Susan did not tell me what it was—but mother! mother good heavens, mother! What is the matter?"

Mrs. Armstrong had started from her chair, grown ghastly pale, sunk back again, with her face crimson, and the veins in her forehead and

"Oh! my Heaven! mother! mother!" ex-claimed Louise, starting forward; "Kate! Kate! here! here! help! my mother is dying!" and she ran and pulled the bell violently. Several servants ran in. Mrs. Armstrong was placed upon the bed. The physician was sent for Ice was placed at her head, and bottles of hot water at her feet. Louise was frightened and

"Do not be alarmed, madam," said Kate Jumper who seemed to understand the case—"this is only a rush of blood to the head; she will be better soon." And, in fact, before the arrival of the

bysician, Mrs. Armstrong was relieved.

But now came the strange part of it. As soon as her senses had quite returned, she dismissed all her attendants from the room; and regardless of her own exhaustion or her daughter's feebleness, she summoned Louise to her bedeide, and mude her repeat all the conversation of which Zoe had been the subject. Then partially reassured, she dismissed her to bed, and recalled her attendants,

should be admitted during her absence, Mr. Armstrong entered her carriage, and drove out. She was gone all day. She returned haggard and wretched in the evening. The next day she was closeted with a lawyer, a stranger, and her oversger; and at the close of the conference, looked better satisfied. The third day, letters were written, and packets sent off to the post office.

contiguous field, he was told that the family had removed quite suddenly—so suddenly, that no one had suspected their intention until they had gone—no one knew whither—not even their relatives at the Isle of Rays. That the house was closed, and the lands leased—and the negroes hired to the lessee; that he himself was the overseer appointed by the planter who had taken the Mont Crystal Estate.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Convention in Committee of the Whole has deeligibilty of Senators and Representatives, as it respects age, upon the same footing, and to re strict the Senatorial term to two years, the same

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

W. C. REDDALL, Passport Clerk.

Mr. Chairman: I have not made an effort to obtain the floor for the purpose of a display of oratory on this all-important subject, which may truly be said to be, not only the question of the session, but the question of the day. Nor do I presume that it will be possible for one of my limited experience in legislation to throw any new light upon a question which has been so ably and learnedly discussed on this floor, by older and abler men, or even to present old ideas in such a manner as to command the attestion of the Committee. I have sought the floor fer no such purposes; but to define my position, and desig-Committee. I have sought the floor fer no such purposes; but to define my position, and designate the course which I shall pursue in reference to a subject which has been the occasion of so much interest—intense excitement, I may say—and the chief topic of debate for the last five months in both branches of Congress. I need scarcely say, sir, that the subject to which I refer is the admission of California into this Confederacy, with a provision in her Constitution prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude.

six other questions involving the institution of slavery more or less in their discussion, and each of sufficient importance for separate and distinct bills, and distinct action. Sir, I conceive it to be him that I love this child more than life. Yet, assure him, that if he desires it, I will press my last kiss on this infant's lips, and send her to him, if her presence would comfort him! Tell him, for my own part I feel weak, and altogether unworthy of his thoughts! that I only wish to die, as the only means of extrication from this trouble. To die, that he may be happy. Grief for his had is less severe than sorrow for the living!"

The died the may be happy. Grief for his had is less severe than sorrow for the living!"

The died the may be happy. Grief for his had is less severe than sorrow for the living!"

The died the may be happy. Grief for his had is less severe than sorrow for the living!"

The died the desires it, I will press my bills, and distinct action. Sir, I conceive it to be a duty, which I owe to the intelligent as well as numerous constituents whom I have the honor to represent, that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in which they feel such a deep and abiding interest. My constituents are emphatically a reading, thinking, and intellectual people for his thoughts! The die him, for my own part I feel weak, and altogether unworthy of his thoughts! that I only wish to die, as the only means of extrication from this trouble. To die, that he may be happy. Grief for his thoughts! The die honor to represent, that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in which they feel such a deep and abiding interest. My constituents are emphatically a reading, thinking, and intellectual people for his thoughts! The die honor to represent, that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in which they feel such a deep and abiding interest. My constituents are emphatically a reading, thinking, and intellectual people for his thoughts! The die honor to represent, that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in which I owe the honor to represent, that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in which I owe the honor to represent that I should speak plainly and boldly on a subject in

them, on this subject, I most heartly concur.

Mr. Chairman, my native State, at one time, groaned under the weight of this great political and moral evil; but, thank God, the incubus has long since been removed from our shoulders, and we now breathe the breath of freedom! From the fact that we have had slavery at one time in our midst, and now have freedom, we are the betour midst, and now have freedom, we are the better able to judge of the curse of the one and to appreciate the blessings of the other. We consider slavery incompatible with true patriotism, justice, or humanity; and its extension to hitherto free soil, and to a free people, a blight, a blast, a mildew, a scourge, and a curse, which we would disdain to receive from any of the other powers of the earth, and which we would pour out our treasure and exert our strength to avert from our land and from our children! Why, then, attempt to force it upon a people now free from its miseries? It would be a violation of that golden rule, by which I have always desired to be governed in my intercourse with my fellow menthat is, to do unto others as I would have them do unto me; and, consequently, I can never so far forget that rule as to give my vote for the further extension and propagation of slavery.

Sir, that great and eminently distinguished

this nation be punished for the sin of alavery! And that there is, Mr. Chairman, a God, to punish and reward, is beautifully illustrated by the quotation from the poet Thompson, made a few weeks since by my friend and colleague, [Mr. Chandler ] which tells us that Nature proclaims men of Virginia could not have looked upon the institution of slavery as a virtue, or as productive of good; else why use such terms in their writings as I have quoted from Jefferson? Mr. Jefferson was a Southern man, in heart and soul, born and reared in its sunny clime, in the midst of slavery, and no one was better qualified than he, to appreciate the moral, political, and religious effects of the institution, on a community where it existed. He was a statesman of learning and ability, and not only well versed in the arts and sciences, but, as a statesman, politician, and jurist, he had few equals; and it is due to his memory, that his opinions and writings, on questions of the greatest national interests, living when and where he did, should be well pondered by the present generation. His efforts to effect the abolition of slavery commenced as early as 1769. As a member of the Legislature of Virginia, he was appointed one of a committee to revise the then colonial laws of his native State. Before that committee, he urged and warmly recommended the gradual abolition of slavery in the colony.

Mr. Chalrman, having thus spoken of slavery as suggested by the question of the admission of

as suggested by the question of the admission of California into the Union as a free State, I will now proceed to give a few reasons why she should be admitted with the Constitution which her peo-ple have so unanimously adopted, and with her prescribed boundaries, and her population as

The Mexican Province of California, named as such in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, is situated upon the Pacific ocean, between 32° and 42° north latitude, and 30° and 47° west longitude from Washington. It contains some 700 miles of sea coast, and an area of some 145,000 square miles, bounded on the north by the Oregon

vessels. This, Mr. Chairman, is all I desire to say at present in regard to its geography.

Of the many reasons which may be urged in favor of her speedy admission into the Union, an important one is, the great distance she is from the frontier settlements and the seat of the National Government—it being from the western settlements by the Rocky Mountain route, 1,100 miles, and, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, some forty-five days journey from New York. When, sir, we consider this great distance from the capital of the country, in connection with the varied character of her population, being a representation of almost every nation on the face of the earth, one would readily suppose that her interests, as well as the interests of our Government, would demand her immediate admission as a State. If we look to former precedents in the admission of States, we have no excuse for this

a State. If we look to former precedents in the admission of States, we have no excuse for this delay. The population of California, at present, consists probably of at least 140,000. This population, owing to the peculiar and very extraordinary circumstances which have brought them suddenly into such close proximity, have made them call loudly, and with earnestness, upon us to admit them into the Union, and thus to afford them that protection and those rights which our respective States possess, in order that they may form a Government under the Constitution which they have sent here for our inspection, and which may be said to be entirely unexceptionable, except to a few bigoted slavery-propagandists.

It is more than probable, Mr. Chairman, that there is not an instance on record where a colony has increased so rapidly in numbers, in the same length of time, as in the case of California, and the question naturally arises, what has been the

bnoxious military rule. The selfishness of manment, than under any of her circumstances imagi-

From what I have bearned, sir, and have the best reason to believe true, a more bold and patriotic people than our brethren in California have But another reason for her speady admission is, the evident's deficencies in her land titles. It is supposed by many persons, that the Jesuits, who were the first missionaries, and the Franciscans, their successors, hold titles from the Spanish Crown to the lands which the settlers occupy. By delay in the investigation of these occupy. By delay in the investigation of these titles, they may become exceedingly difficult and troubleness for adjudic ation. These are subjects for judicial examination; and hence arises the great necessity of C alifornia being placed in a position where she could have legally organized courts to settle these perplexing questions which are already arising, a mong her people.

Why, sir, the ariount of revenue which this Government has derived from California, for the first year, is see as \$600,000; and the amount which it is supposed will be received the ensuing

first year, is some \$600,000; and the amount which it is supposed will be received the ensuing year will probably reach \$2,000,000. This in itself is an argum ext for her admission, as powerful as the gold its elf. The Hon. T. B. King, in is an opening into one of the most important mar-kets of the world, for the introduction of our surplus produce, and one which ought most assuredly to receive the im nediate attention of Congress. It is a market wher e the mere products of our gardens command se sub prices as would almost enrich us. Take some ex amples of the prices of articles, as now selling in C Mifornia. Potatoes bring sixteen

cents to sixty-two cents each, while coal commands from sixty dollar a to one hundred dollars per ton, and lumber from seventy-five dollars to one hundred dollars per- thousand, and almost all other articles in propertion. Such a state of things well merits the attent ion and fostering care of the Gov-

There is anot' ber consideration, Mr. Chairman, which should w sigh in favor of the admission of California. There has been a calculation made, by those who have been there, that some 15,000 oreigners, who came in armed bands, have carried away, already, more than twenty millions worth of gold dust. I would inquire, why we should so long delay her a dzaission, at the loss of such vast treasures, while our Government is so deeply involved in debt? As well might we suffer the agricultural products of the rich and teeming valleys of Pennsylvania to be carried off without re-compense, as to allow the productions of the rich mines of Califor aia to be thus spirited away—pro-ductions which have caused this nation so vast an expenditure of b lood and treasure. The character of those brave m en who are knocking at our doors with the California Constitution in their hands, with the California Constitution in their hands, entitles their case to a speedy consideration. One of them (Colonel Parmont) is a bold and chivalric pioneer, who, in the spirit of Columbus, made his trackless way across the snow-bounded wilderness; and he is now a valiting the action of Congress, at this most momentous issue, in order to present the wishes and want s of our brethren in his far-distant home. He has high claims upon his country, and his friends are no doubt anxiously anticipating his taking his seat i n the other House, as one of their

from a leading Southern paper, written during the Presidential campaign of 1844. I quote the Charleston Courier of October 30 in that year:
"Our past experience has shown that the weight of the South has been heavily felt in the weight of the South has been heavily felt in the political balance, and has almost always monopolitized high federal office.

"The Southern or slaveholding States have given six out of ten Presidents to the Union. The Northern or non-slaveholding States have given but four; and, out of these four, the two

California, and were allowed to vote for it. But, ated. In the case of Texas, all who voted were foreigners, in their relations to the United States, yet, in 1845, she was brought into the Union. yet, in 1845, she was brought into the Union.
This objection is, therefore, entirely removed. It
is also objected that her population is entirely insufficient to entitle her to two members of Congress. But, Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered
that the inhabitants of California are the heads
and representatives of families, which, if they
were with their fathers and husbands in that dis-

extent of territory covering some 145,000 square miles; yet, when the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and the various desert spots with which she is covered, are abstracted, there is not as much arable band left as there is in the State of New York

a numerical minority for the last fifty years, we have managed to control the Government P. Could my colleague require more to arouse his sense of justice and his jealous pride as a Pennsylvanian?

But, sir, I believe one of the most cruel and selfah demands ever made by the institution of slavery and its propagandists, was the removal of some of the peaceful tribes of the aborigines of the soil, with whom the Government was in treaty, while, on various occasions, making appropriations for their improvement in agricultural and the mechanic arts. In some instances, these simple Children of the Forest had made many improvements in their manner of living. They fornia!

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion of what I have to say with reference to California, I would remark, that the various arguments and considerations which have been urged in behalf of her admission into the Union have been most formidable and conclusive—more so than any that have ever been advanced in favor of the admission of any other State; and the objections which have been urged against her, the most futile that statesmen ever seriously advanced. This is my deliberate opinion. provements in their manner of living. They were increasing in civilization, and enjoying comfort and happiness. But the mandate went forth from the Slave Power, and their beheuts were to be obeyed! The North, as usual, hastened to the assistance of their oppressors, and these poor

ernment to protect them, rather than that of an N. Hampshire - 8,030 Virginia - - - 61,352 fleet, for a moment, on the millions of freemer Massachusetts kind has ever made it necressary for the people to create Governments for their protection against its baneful influence. Government is the soul of society; and, where a people have been attracted together by the color invenes of the great of Pennsylvania. eá together by the color siveness of the "root of all evil," there must be, evidently, a greater necessity for the inestimable blessings of a Govern-lindiana - 33,809

lows - never sought a home in a wild and trackless wil- Total free

expense of the North, and of Southern aggresion—I know not what aggression means! But, perhaps, one of the most striking instance ful as the gold its elf. The Hon. T. B. King, in his late able report, has furnished us with an estimate of the value of trade between California and the States of the United States has been organized. That Court consists of nine circuits. Four of these are with the limits of the free States, and five within better able to form, a correct estimate,) that it consists of nine circuits. Four of these are withwill amount to not less than \$25,000,000. Here in the limits of the free States, and five within the slave States. The following table will show at a glance, the different circuits, the location and the aggregate free population of each:

Having thus, Mr. Chairman, stated some of the considerations which favor the admission of California. I will bricely acrice some of the objections which have been raised against her admission. Some persons have pretended to argue, as an objection, that the people of California were not authorized by an act. If Congress to form a State Constitution. True, Congress has not passed such an act, yet it must be remembered that Congress may admit States without such an authorization; and we have the precedents of eight States which have been brought into the Union without the preface of any such law. They stand as follows:

Vermont in 1791. Kentucky in 1792. Tennessee

Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Maine in 1820, Arkansas in 1836, Michi-gan in 1837, Florida in 1845, and Iowa in 1846.

cupied it for eight years, and only one will have occupied it but four years, giving in all to the slaveholding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for forty-four years out of fifty-six, while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one only a little month, giving in all to the non-slaveholding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for only twelve years out of fifty-six. were with their laters and huseholds in that dis-tant land, would swell the population to-day to more than 500,000 souls. Sir, I feel perfectly willing to leave it to the honest and candid mind, whether there is any weight or force in these ob-jections, and pass on to another. It is said further, Mr. Chairman, in objection

of about 150 miles in width, her natural and principal boundaries being, as I before mentioned, the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific Ocean; and, as the experi enced Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] has beautifully said, her heart is the Bay of San Francisco, and her arteries, the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin, and their tributaries. No naturalist, or statesman, could make a division of California, without a violation of natural boundaries. But why discuss so plain a case? Congress has fully removed this objection in size, in the admission of Texas, with her immense prairies and her rich soil, stretching 325,000 square miles—nearly three timees as large as Cali-

ment? When the Union was first organized, it consisted of thirteen States, seven of which were free, or prospectively free States, and six were slave States. At present, the Union consists of thirty States—fifteen of which are free, and fifteen slave States. Thus, there has been one more slave States added to the Union than the fair share of the South, since the Union was formed, taking her own claim to equal division as well founded. This a schoolboy ten years old would scarcely consider an aggression on the part of the North! Again: it is universally conceded among honest and business men, that when a business association is formed, each member of the association contri-

North Carolina 45,500 | who now inhabit those States, with their presen South Carolina 28,000 | wealth, prosperity, moral advancement, and pros-58,000 pective greatness, without feeling gratitude in 37,680 his soul to Almighty God, that our wise forefa-44,000 thers prohibited the withering curse of slavery 46,431 from touching that gloriously prosperous re

7.250

4.750

6.850

56 234

50,914

145,000

Free States - - - - - -

FREE STATES.

States composing it.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachu-'serth, and Massachu-Vermont, Connecticut, and New York New Jersey and Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan

SLAVE STATES

States composing it.

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Alabama and Louisiana North Carolina, South Carolina, and

Georgia Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri Mississippi and Arkansas

at the fect, that though the slave States embrace something less than half the aggregate free popu-lation, they have the circuits so arranged that they have five out of the nine Judges! This is such

a very plain case that I would suppose that even my honorable colleague [Mr. Ross] would join with me in concluding that the South has con-

trolled this matter with much adroitness, and at least secured their rights in the organization of

always had a majority of the Judges of the Su-preme Court, and the Chief Justice continually during the nineteenth century. But, to render the charge still more clear, that the South have

managed to control the National Government, I will give, for the benefit of my colleague, an extract

last were chosen by a large majority of Southern votes, and the last was a native Virginian, filially devoted to the rights and interests of the land of

were reclected to their high offices, and each oc-cupied it for eight years, and only one will have

out of fifty-six.
"So of the Chief Justices of the Union. The

short time since, was made by the honorable mem-ber from Virginia, [Mr. MRADE,] who boastingly

the assistance of their oppressors, and these poor Indians were driven from their homes, and all they held most dear, beyond the Father of Wa-ters, and slavery was extended over the soil that

tels, came into the arrangement, and the object of the South was accomplished. Thus six of the most beautiful counties in the Platte country (hitherto free territory) were added to a slave State! This, Mr. Chairman, is another instance of Despotism's victory over Freedom, whereby the black flag of Slavery was made to wave over lands which national law had declared should

in 1819, and the annexation of Texas in 1845, (all darling objects of the South,) are so many instances of the aggressions of the Slave Power, which has managed to extend the curses, and crimes, and cruelties of slavery, by its last con-

Georgia

Kentucky

Louisiana

Mississippi

Alabama

Missouri -

Arkansas

Florida -

Total slave

Texas

599,340 District of Col.

Again, Mr. Chairman, it should be remem 67,380 bered, that, when that memorable Congress was 52,198 in session at New York, the Convention which 59,268 framed the present Constitution of the United States was also in session in Philadelphia; and 610,798 that, under the prevailing public sentiment of 325,520 that day, which was that slavery should extend no further, the Convention presented this Con-stitution, which was finally accepted by all the

States of the Union.

This fact has made it clear, to my mind, that 936,368
- 599,340
- the framers of that Constitution, from every portion of the country, did not anticipate that slavery would ever be further extended under it. No, sir, no! And I am further convinced that the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, as well as of the Constitution, is di-rectly opposed to the further extension of slavery. Consequently, as an honest, and, i trust, a con-scientious man, I shall always feel it my duty to God has given me, to prevent the further extension of that foul leprosy, which the great Jefferson himself called such a vast "moral and political

> Sir, another and a strong reason why I am opposed to the extension of slavery is, that we have convincing proof, that, in those States where slavery does not exist, the people are much more prosperous, in a civil, moral, and political point of view, than they are in the slave States. Besides, every man of ordinary observation must know, and, knowing, should bear in mind, this fact, that those portions of slave States which lie contiguous to or border upon free States, though they receive nothing but the shadow of Freedom, for example, as it is thrown across Mason and Dixon's line, or the Ohio, are far in advance of other portions of the same States, in agriculture, manufactures, education, the mechanic arts, and every other interest which makes a State properous and happy. A few instances will show tuebe racts. Take tue State to Potate and August we have a State containing three counties. New-castle, Kent, and Sussex. Newcastle, on the north, lies contiguous to Pennsylvanians, a free people. This county contains but little more than one fourth of the area of the State; yet, when we come to examine her manufactures and agri-culture, and her mechanical products, we find that they surpass those of the whole State besides. In this same county, compared, in an intellectual point of view, with the other two counties, which lie more contiguous to slavery, we find the fol-lowing results: By the census of 1840, we find in Newcastle county, with a population of 33,120, 529 persons over twenty years of age who can neither read nor write; while Kent, in a population of 19,872, has 1,913; and Sussex, with a population of 25,093, has 2,390 persons of that age in the same deplorable condition.

But, sir, we will not confine ourselves to little Delaware. We will extend our glance further. Take, as another example, the counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Wash-ington, and Alleghany, in the State of Maryland, all joining free territory, and compare them with the southern counties of the same State, and see how much they are in advance of their sisters in everything that is desirable—in intelligence, ag-

this Court, and that this is, at any rate, not an in-stance of aggression on the part of the North! Sir, it must be painful to the ear and sickening to the soul of every true friend of liberty, to see Northern men crouch and cringe so low at the riculture, wealth, and prosperity.

But, sir, I will go further—ay, even into the "Old Dominion" Take the border counties along the Ohio, and compare them with the counties more remote from the example and influence foot of the Slave Power, as to proclaim, on this floor, that the South has never aggressed upon the North! I do not mean to be personal, but it is time the proper rebuke should be given.

Again, Mr. Chairman, if any one should make the inquiry in whose hand has resided the practical control of this Government for the past sixty. of free principles. Take, for instance, the district represented by my friend near me, [Mr. HAY-MOND.] which consists of the counties in the vicinpopulation of some 120,000. There are but few slaves among them, and evidently the people do not feel any interest in the extension of slavery, ed by the gentleman over the way, [Mr. Beale, all of which are contiguous to the Ohio river southern counties, in wealth, enterprise, intelligence, and every other thing that should make a people contented, and you will at once come to the conclusion that where even the example of Freedom is felt, there will be prosperity and happiness; and, on the contrary, that where the dark spirit of Slavery broods, there will be idleness, poverty, ignorance, and misery.

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude, I shall give

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude, I shall give another reason why I am opposed to the extension of slavery; and that is, because it has the effect to bring into disrepute, and render dishonorable, manual labor. Although this country is styled the asylum of the oppressed and the home of all, not one out of every hundred of the emigrants who flock to our shores, ventures to make his home in the slave States. They shun the soil of slavery as the unas tree of the desert. his home in the slave States. They shun the soil of slavery as the upas tree of the desert. The reason is palpable. They know well, that they cannot compete with slave labor. They infer that the slave's master must necessarily grow aristocratic, and come to treat with contempt the poor white man, who is compelled to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow. And they judge truly; for that the institution of slavery is an aristocracy, and one of the worst upon which the light of Heaven ever has shone, is susceptible of the clearest and most satisfactory proof. Consequently, it must be at war with the spirit of our free institutions. In the dominions of the Autocrat of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, or the Emperor of the German States, the characteristics peror of the German States, the characteristics of government cannot be freely investigated, either by public writings or public discussions. Why is this? Simply, because they are aristocratical Governments. So, precisely, is it with the institutions of slavery. They cannot be trusted to free investigation, either by written or oral discussion. No, sir, no! The man who would undertake such an investigation might be sure to receive at least brutal indignities, and most probably the less of life itself! Such being the case, it is reasonable and just to conclude that it is one of the most aristocratical institutions in existence, and therefore should be prevented from further extending its insolent power.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust that, whenever a vote on any branch of this question is taken, we shall show to the world, by a declaive voice, that we are not only freemen in name, but

Again, sir: I shall oppose the extension of slavery, because the "peculiar institution" is not satisfied with the African race, which it holds, contrary to justice, in its iron grasp, but it invades the Caucasian ranks, and brings, within the precincts of its domain, the descendants of every clime, and holds, to-day, in abject bondage, many who, from complexion or intellectual appearance, would compare with their masters. No intelligent physiologist would pretend to class them with the descendants of the African race. It is but a few weeks since, that my observation was drawn to this fact, in this city. While sauntering around these public grounds, with a friend, we were met by a large concourse of slaves and was drawn to this fact, in this city. While sauntering around these public grounds, with a friend, we were met by a large concourse of slaves and their associates, probably more than a thousand in all. I was forcibly struck by the different shades of color among them. Many of them appeared to be entirely white, and a large proportion tinctured with Caucasian blood.

Mr. McLANE of Maryland: Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania allow me to ask him a

Mr. DICKEY: Certainly, sir. Mr. McLANE: Are there no mulattoes in Mr. DICKEY : There are mulatto

part. [Laughter.]
Mr. Chairman: When I beheld this motle;
crowd, the question naturally arose in my mind
by what known rule of logic, not to any of justice